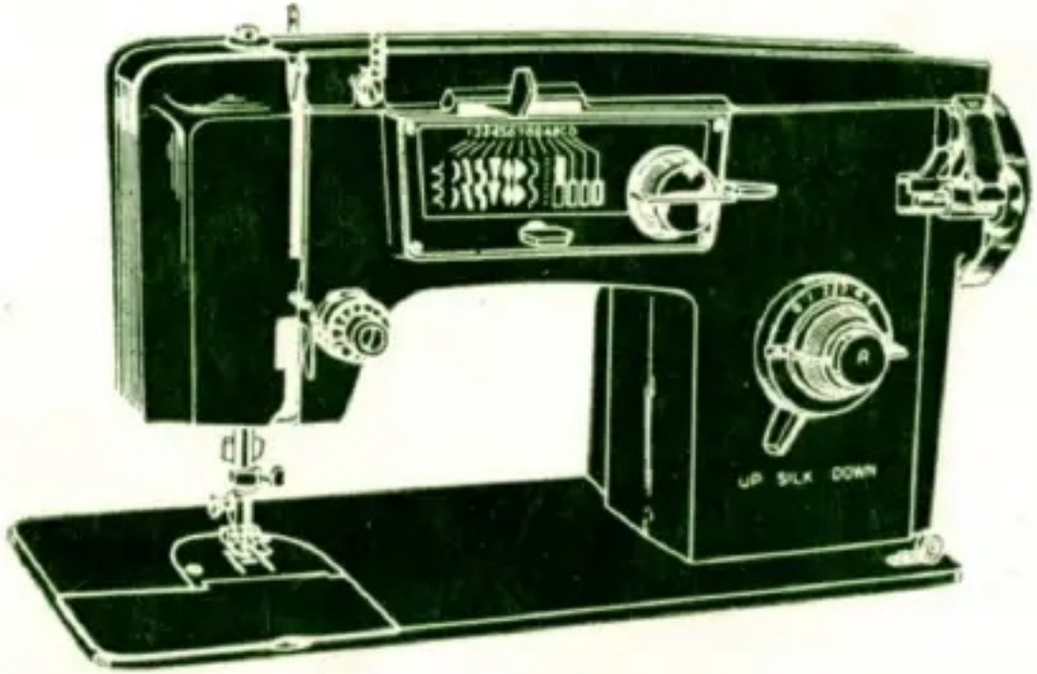
How To Use and Care For Your



Ornamental zig-zag Sewing Machine
Usability of A Twin Needle

MODEL KAB-M

SEWIST
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FEATURES AND PARTS

(Front View)

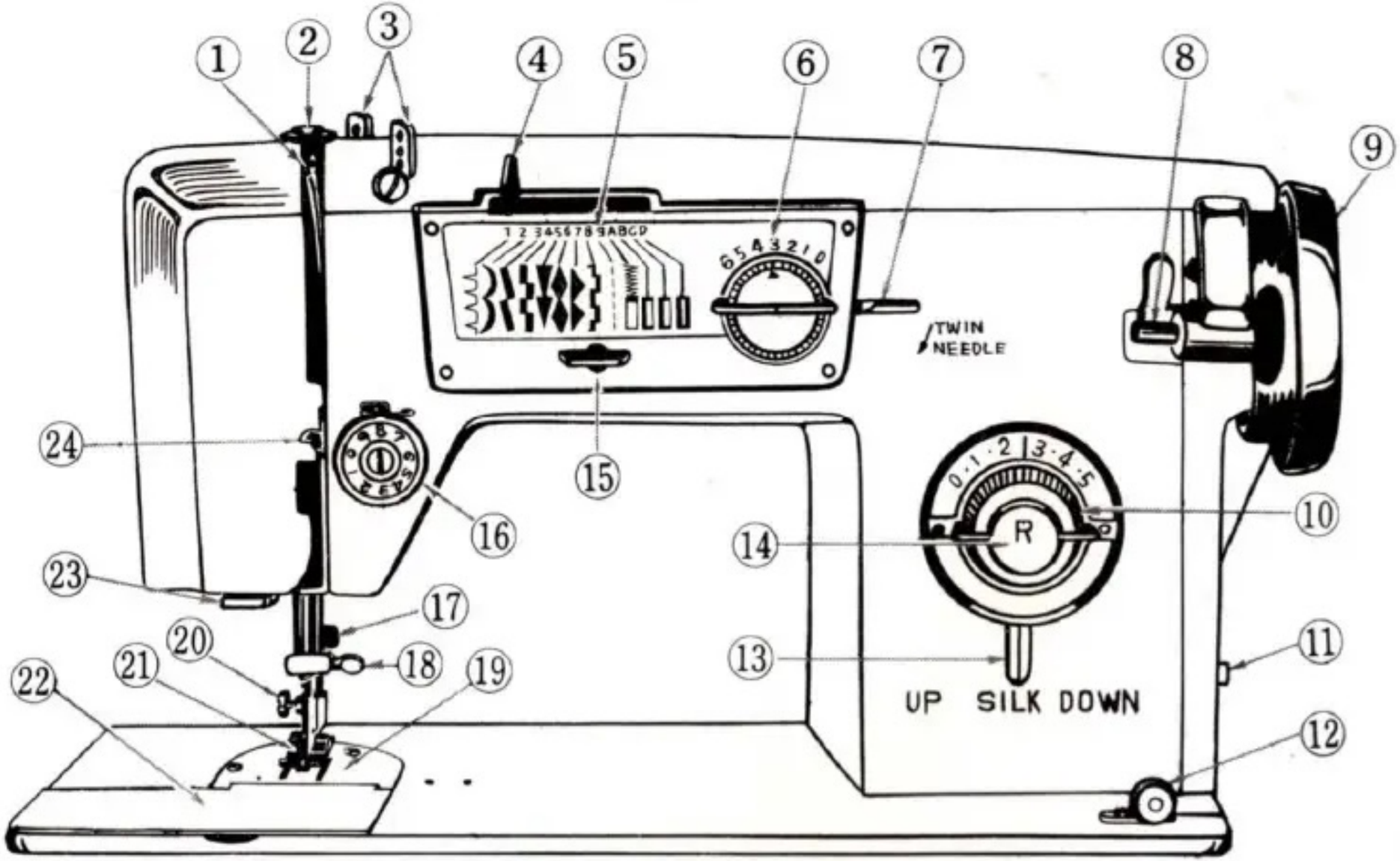


Fig 1

NAMES OF EACH PARTS

1. Thread Take-up Lever
2. Pressure Release
3. Arm Thread Guides
4. Pattern Selector Return Lever
5. Pattern Indicator
6. Stitch Width Control
7. Twin Needle Restricting Lever
8. Bobbin Winder Spindle
9. Hand Wheel
10. Stitch Length Control
11. Lamp Switch
12. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc
13. Drop Feed Control Lever
14. Push Button Reverse
15. Pattern Selector Lever
16. Tension Regulator Dial
17. Thread Cutter
18. Needle Clamp Screw
19. Needle Plate
20. Presser Foot Thumb Screw
21. Zigzag Stitch Presser Foot
22. Bobbin Cover Plate
23. Presser Foot Push Lever
24. Thread Bar and Guide

FEATURES AND PARTS

(Back View)

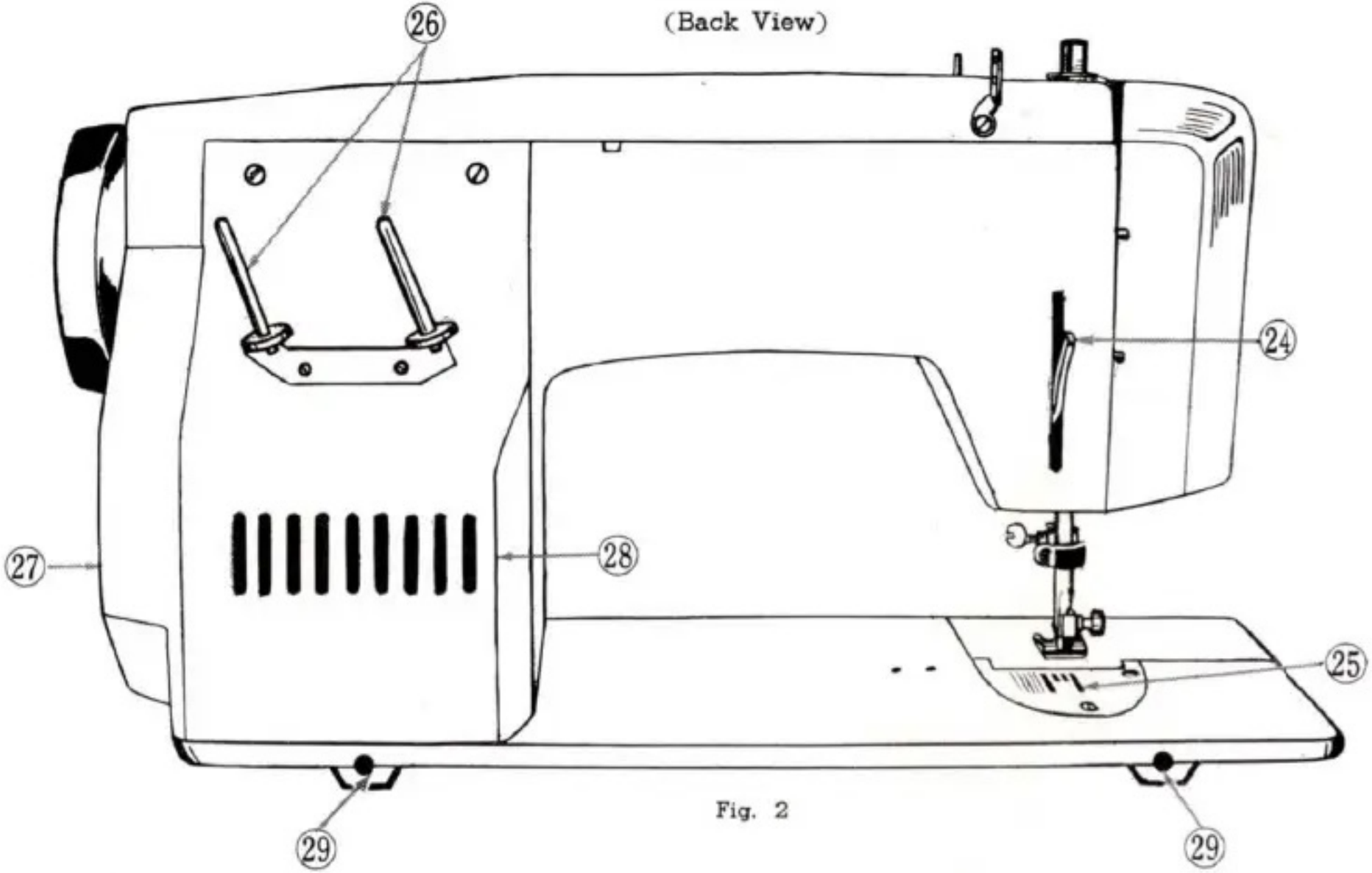


Fig. 2

24. Presser Bar Lifter (Rear)
25. Feed
26. Spool Pins
27. Motor Belt Cover
28. Motor Cover
29. Head Hinge Mounting Holes

NEEDLE-THREAD-FABRIC-STITCHING GUIDE

Fabric	Needle No.	Machine Stitches Per Inch	Cotton Thread	Mercerized Thread	Silk or Nylon
Extremely heavy tarpaulin, sacking, canvas,duck, etc.	19	6 to 8	10 to 30	Heavy Duty	
Heavy upholstery fabric, ticking, denim, leatherette	18	8 to 10	30 to 40	Heavy Duty	
Medium heavy drapery fabric, velveteen, suiting, felt terry, etc.	16	10 to 12	40 to 60	Heavy Duty	
Medium broadcloth, percale, gingham, linen, chintz, taffeta, sheer wool, shantung, etc.	14	12 to 14	60 to 80	50	A
Sheer voile, lawn, dimity, crepe, handkerchief linen, plastic Film, etc.	11	14 to 16 (Plastic film) (8 to 10)	80 to 100	50	A
Very sheer chiffon, batiste, lace, organdy, ninon, net, marquisette, etc.	9	16 to 20	100 to 150	50	A

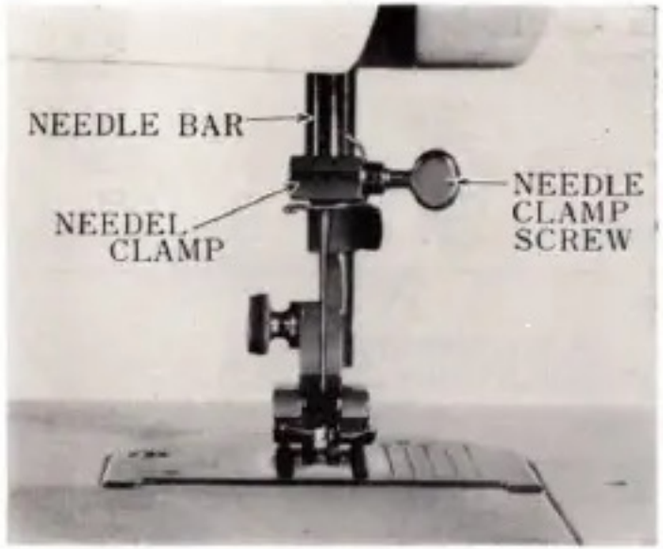


Fig. 3

Fig. 5

INSERTING THE NEEDLE

See Fig. 3. Raise the needle bar to its highest point, turning hand wheel toward you by hand.

Then loosen the needle clamp screw and the needle can be inserted into clamp. Place needle (flat side to back) in the needle clamp and push it upward as far as it will go into the needle clamp hole, tightening the needle clamp screw securely with a screw driver.

After changing the needle make one complete revolution of the hand wheel by hand to be sure the needle is in the correct position.

Fig. 4

WINDING THE BOBBIN

Disengage the hand wheel (Fig. 5) from the stitching mechanism by turning the clutch toward you or counterclockwise.

Place a spool of thread on one of the spool pins, lead thread through arm thread guides and down through the tension disc (Fig. 6) at the base of the machine. Run end of thread through a hole in the bobbin edge and place bobbin on spindle of bobbin winder, fitting the notch on bobbin over small pin on spindle. Push bobbin winder latch. Hold thread end loosely and start machine slowly.

Bobbin will stop winding when it is filled. Turn clutch away from you until sewing mechanism is again engaged so that needle moves when you turn the hand wheel.

Break off loose thread end used to start the winding.

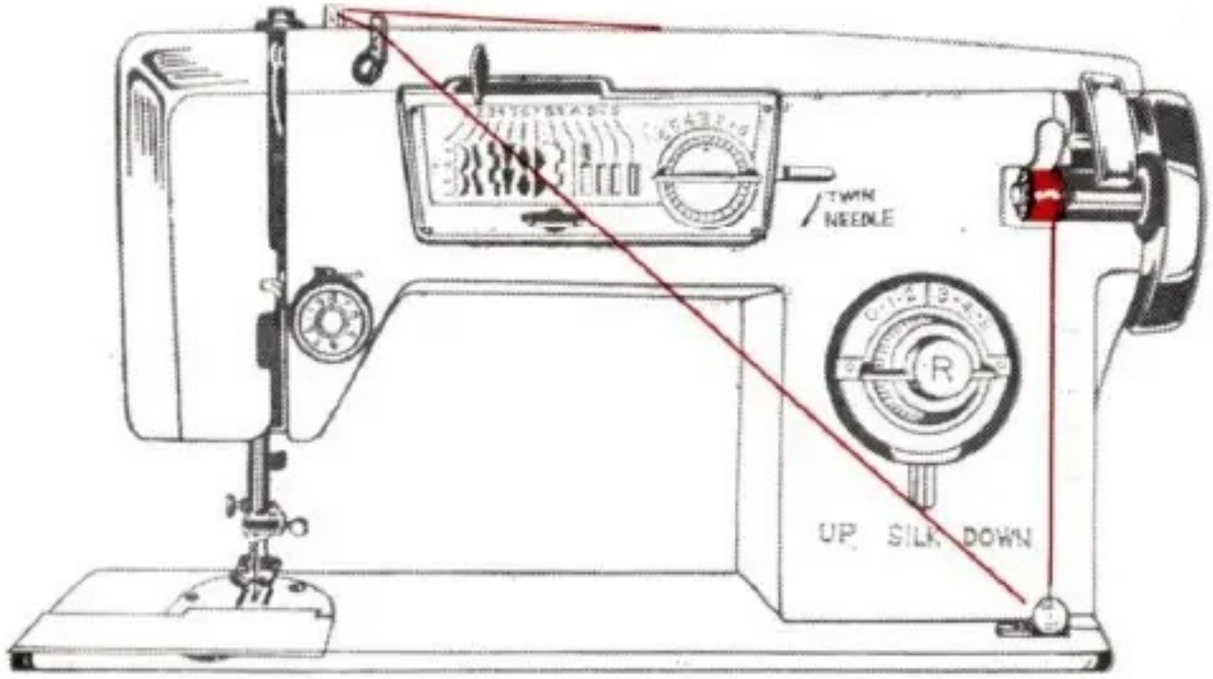


Fig. 6

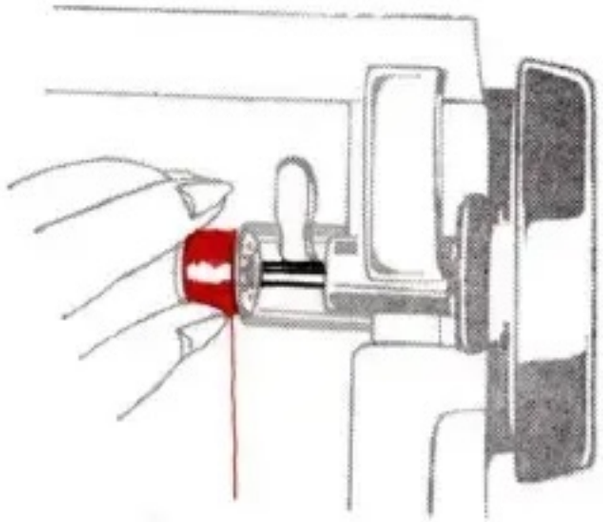


Fig. 7

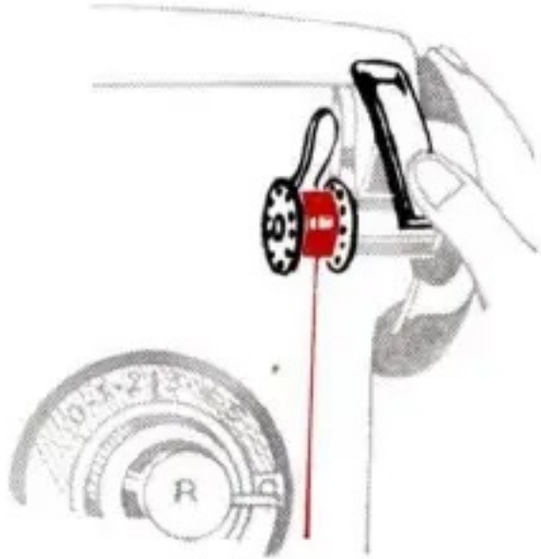


Fig. 8

THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Step 1 (illustrated in Fig. 9). Hold bobbin case between thumb and forefinger of left hand, so that the slot in the edge of the bobbin case is on top. Take the bobbin between thumb and forefinger of right hand so that the thread on top leads from left to right.

Step 2. Insert bobbin into bobbin case, pull the thread into the slot of the bobbin case as shown in Fig. 10 & 11 and draw it under the tension spring and into the fork shaped opening of the spring as shown in Fig. 12.

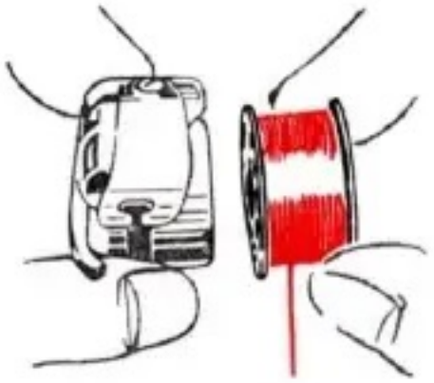


Fig. 9

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

PLACING BOBBIN CASE IN SHUTTLE

Open hinged cover plate in front of the needle. (See 22, Fig. 1) Hold the bobbin case latch, (A), Fig. 13, between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, with at least three inches of thread running from the top of the bobbin case to the right. Insert and center the bobbin case on the stud of the shuttle hook, (B). Be sure the bobbin case finger, (C), is opposite the shuttle race notch, (D). Press the bobbin case (E) into the shuttle as far as possible until latch catches on the center post of the shuttle. THEN release the bobbin case latch, (A). Press bobbin case again after latch has been released to make sure the bobbin case is l cked securely in place. Close the cover plate.

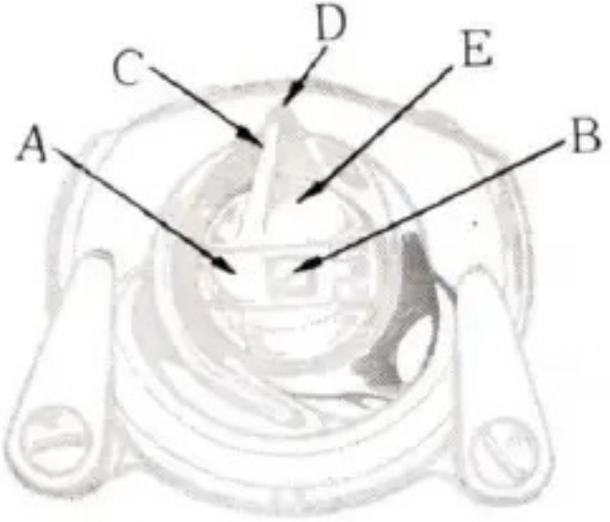


Fig. 13

UPPER THREADING SINGLE NEEDLE

1. Turn the hand wheel toward you to raise the take-up lever and needle to their highest position.
2. Place spool of thread on spool pin
3. lead thread under arm thread guides and by a circular motion with your left hand lead thread through guides
4. down and around one set of tension discs from right to left
5. into notch on the right hand side of check spring over threaded discs
6. under thread guide bar and into guide
7. up into take-up lever from right to left
8. down through guide in thread bar again
9. into guide inside face plate
10. through needle clamp guide and into needle from front to back pulling three or four inches or thread through needle. (See Fig. 14)

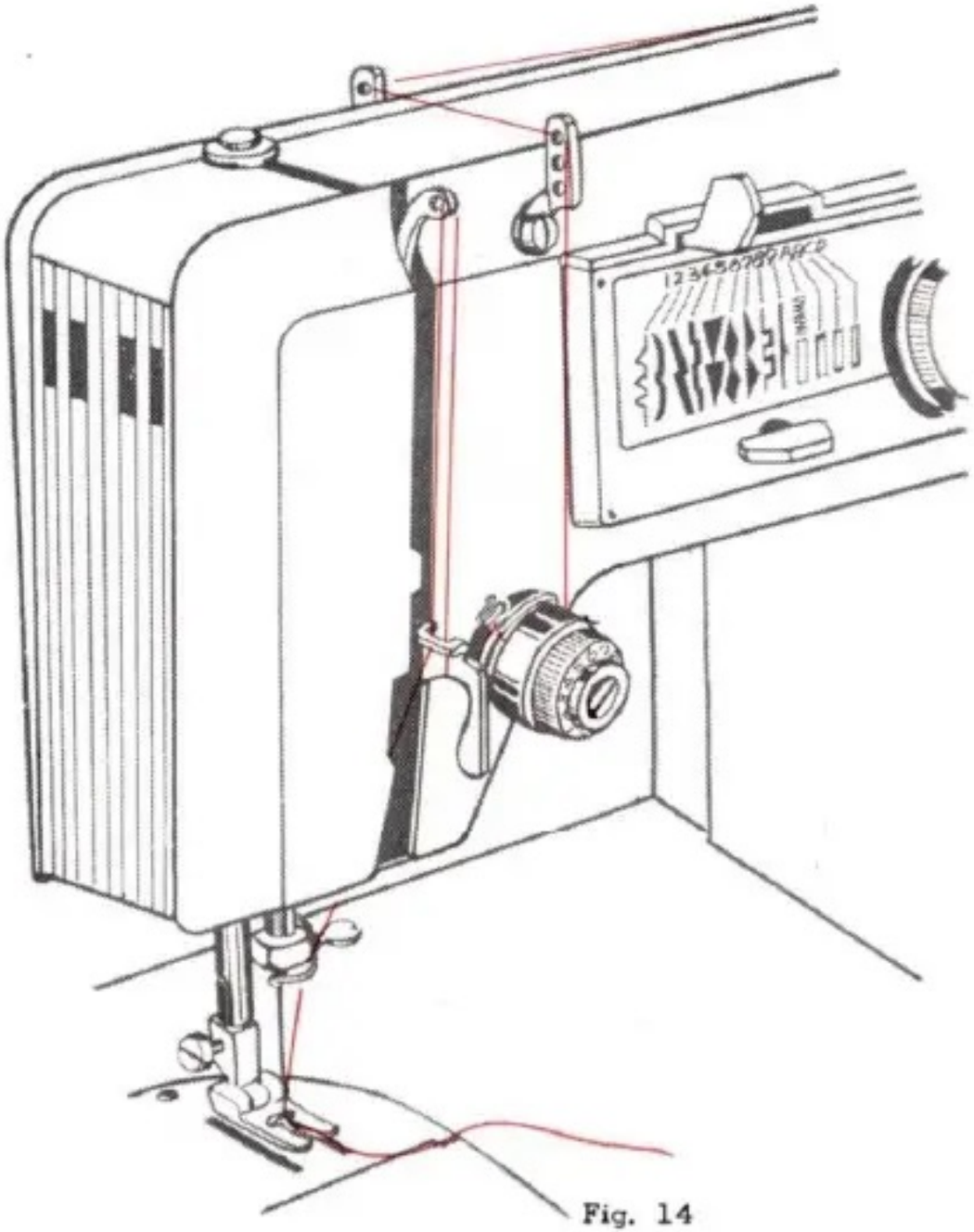


Fig. 14

Hold the end of upper thread loosely and turn hand wheel toward you until the needle goes all the way down and comes back up. A loop (Fig. 15) will be formed over the upper thread which then can be pulled out straight. Place both thread ends under the slot of the presser foot and draw toward the back of the machine, leaving both threads three or four inches long.

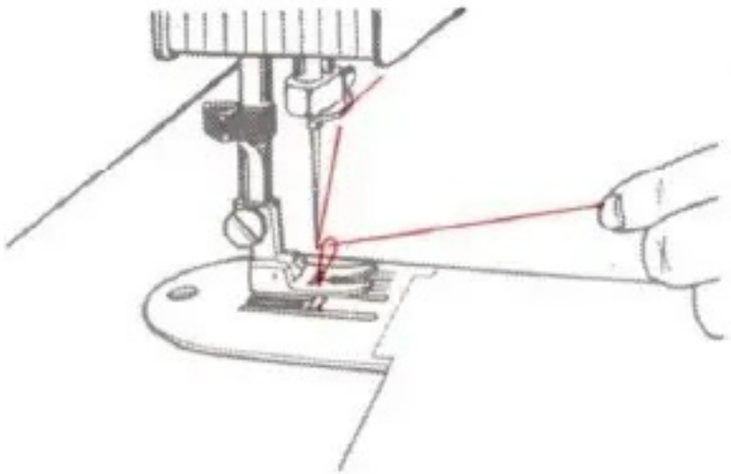


Fig. 15

UPPER THREADING TWIN NEEDLES

(See Fig. 3 for inserting needles)

Follow threading instructions for single needle with these exceptions.

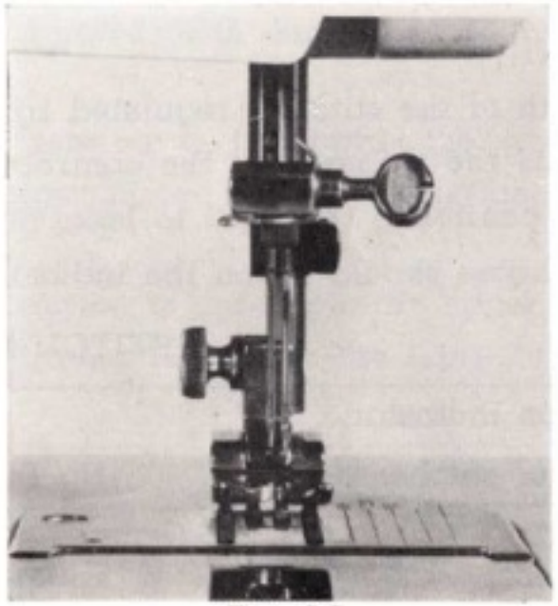
Place thread, matching or contrasting in color, on both pool pins.

Draw threads through arm thread guides then down and around tension discs with one thread passing between the back discs and the other between the front discs. Then into corresponding notches of check spring. Fig. 14.

Now treat both threads as one until you reach the needle eyes.

Pass one thread through each needle eye.

Fig. 16.



Flat side of the shank

Fig. 16

USING THE PRESSER FOOT PUSH LEVER

(1) When you wish to lower the presser foot, push down the lever (㉓, Fig. 17).

(2) When you wish to raise the presser foot to turn the material at the corner, push the lever (㉓, Fig. 17) while turning it at the corner.

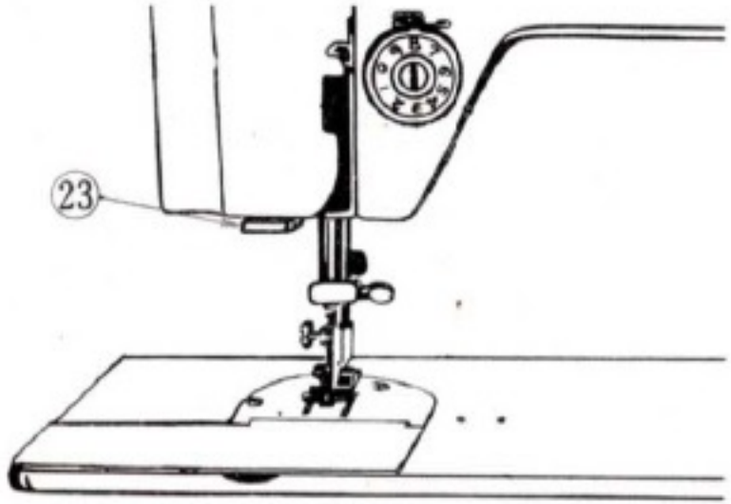


Fig. 17

SETTING THE STITCH LENGTH

The length of the stitch is regulated by the stitch length control, 10, shown in Fig. 1. Near O is the shortest stitch and 5 is the longest, but the control may be set at any spot between marking for a variety of lengths.

Turn the control to the right to lengthen and to the left to shorten the stitch. The number of the stitch ength you choose should be on the indicator.

STITCH LENGTH CHART (Approximate)

Figures on indicator	0	1	2	3	4	5
Number of stitches per inch	No Feeding	30	15	10	7	6

SEWING IN REVERSE

When you wish to sew backward to tie the threads at the beginning or end of a seam, press in button R, 14, shown in Fig. 1, as far as it will go. The machine will sew backward as long as the button is held in.

Fig. 18

ADJUSTING THE TENSIONS

Always adjust the upper tension with the presser foot down, as the tension is released when it is raised. To increase the tension on the upper thread, turn dial (Fig. 18) to the right, or clocwise. To decrease turn to the left. The higher the number on the dial, the tighter the tension. Before adjusting lower tension be sure that the machine is threaded properly. When necessary to change the bobbin tension, turn small screw (Fig. 19) on side of the bobbin case clockwise to tighten, counterclockwise to loosen.

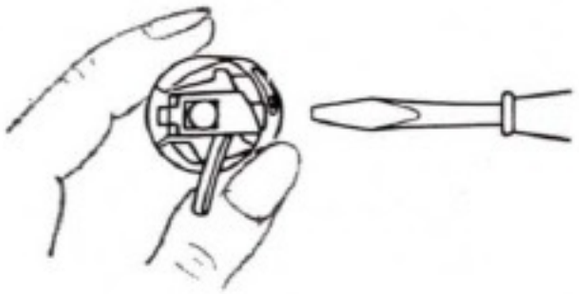


Fig. 19

When the upper and lower tensions are properly balanced, a perfect stitch will be formed with both threads interlocking in fabric. (Fig. 20)

When the upper tension is too tight, the lower thread is pulled up over the upper thread which is lying flat on the fabric. (Fig. 21)

When the upper tension is too loose, the upper thread forms loops over the lower thread flat under the fabric. (Fig. 22)

Fig. 20

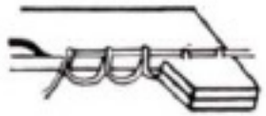


Fig. 21

Fig. 22

ADJUSTING PRESSURE AND FEEDING OF FABRIC

GENERAL SEWING. Usually for straight sewing and zigzag stitching, the pressure bar cap or darner release, Fig. 24 and 25, is at its lowest position and the drop feed lever Fig. 23 is seted to "UP" position.

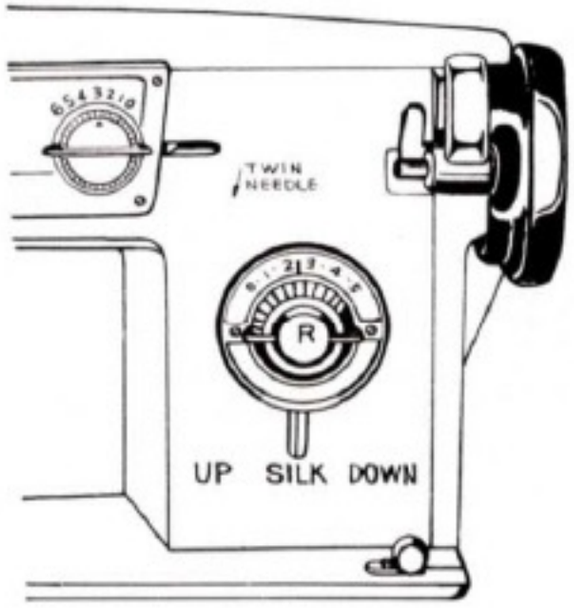


Fig. 23

SEWING THIN OR LIGHT WEIGHT FABRICS

When lighter pressure is required to sew satisfactorily on thin silk or filmy material, the pressure cap should be about halfway down.

Release all the way by pressing the snap lock, A, and then press cap B down again to halfway spot. Lower the feed slightly by setting the lever to "SILK" position.

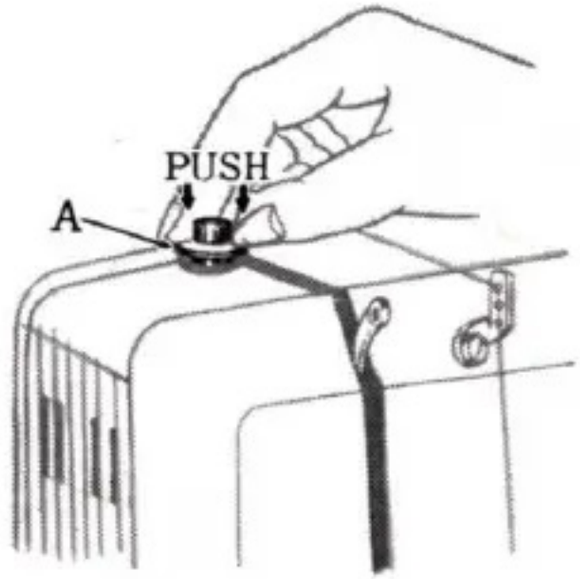


Fig. 24

DARNING AND MONOGRAMMING

In order to move the fabric freely in any direction for darning, mending and certain kinds of free-hand embroidery, release the pressure cap B completely by pressing down on the snap lock, A, Fig. 24. Set the lever to "DOWN" position, which drops the feed well below the needle plate. To return feed to normal, set to "UP" position, push cap down (Fig. 25).

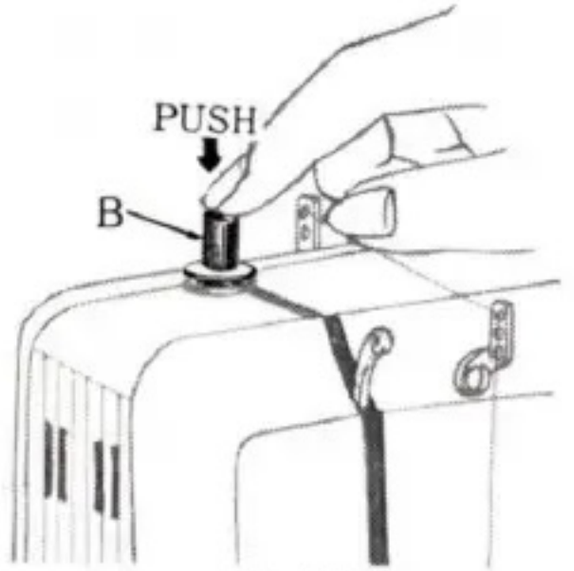


Fig. 25

PREPARING TO SEW

Have take-up lever at highest point before starting to sew. Do not try to help the feeding by pulling the material as this may deflect the needle and cause it to break.

NEVER run machine without material under presser foot.

Place material and threads in position under the presser foot and lower the presser foot.

Turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is at its highest point. You are now ready to begin sewing. By having the needle at its highest point, it is not necessary to touch the hand wheel to start the machine. You merely press the control. The speed of the machine is regulated by increasing or decreasing the amount of pressure exerted on the control.

REMOVING THE WORK

Be sure to stop the machine when the thread take-up lever and needle bar are located at the highest position. Now raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back and to the left, Fig. 26, and pass the threads over the thread cutter Fig. 27. Pull down slightly, holding thread in both hands, so as not to bend the needle. Leave the ends of thread under the presser foot.

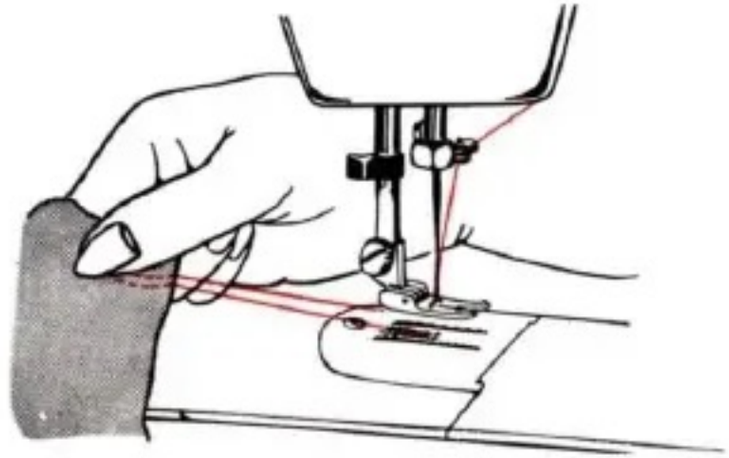


Fig. 26

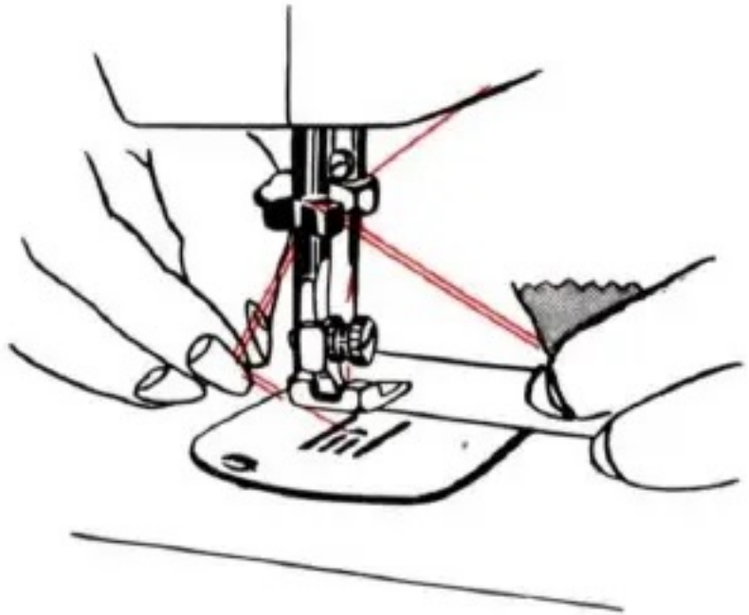


Fig. 27

STRAIGHT STITCHING

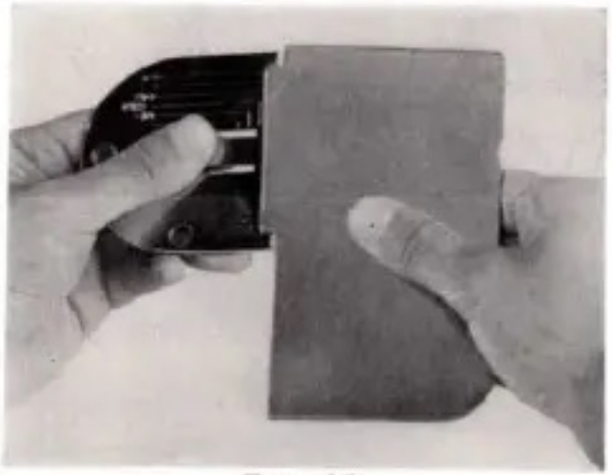


Fig. 28

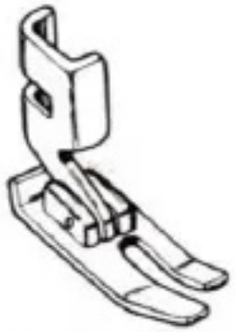


Fig. 29

For straight sewing on fine fabric or very soft material, it is advisable to use the straight stitch presser foot and the straight stitch needle plate which are included in your accessory box. Both have narrow needle slots.

Changing the Foot and Plate. To change presser foot (21 Fig. 1) loosen thumb screw and remove zigzag foot. Replace with hinged straight foot and tighten screw securely. (Fig. 29)

To change needle plate (19 Fig. 1) remove screw and lift off with cover plate attached. Hold needle plate with left hand and cover plate with the right. (Fig. 28)

Press upper corner of cover plate (right side up) down slightly an d slip pin from groove in needle plate. Avoid using too much pressure. When the pin is released the two plates will separate.

Attach cover plate to straight stitch plate by reversing the above procedure.

Slip pin on lower side of cover plate into groove on needle plate. Insert tongue into square opening and slide upper pin into position. Put plates on machine and fasten securely with needle plate screw.

When using the straight stitch needle plate and foot, be sure to make the following setting before starting to sew or the needle will break in striking the foot or needle plate.

(1) Align the pattern indicator 5, Fig. 1 with #9.

(2) Align the stitch width indicator 6, Fig. 1 with #6 by turning the control.

(3) Align the stitch length with your desired stitch length by turning the control 10, Fig. 1.

ZIGZAG STITCHING

This machine can sew beautiful decorative and embroidery patterns easily as shown in Figs 32, 33 on Pages 20, 21 by means of the various cams which have been built in the arm of the machine so that you will not have to take the trouble of changing the cams when a different design is desired.

Also manual zigzag stitch patterns as shown in Fig. 30, 31 on Page 18, 19 can be produced by the use of pattern No. A.

(a) Push down the pattern selector lever 15, Fig. 1 with thumb of right hand, and while keeping it there move the pattern selector return lever 4, Fig. 1 to the left side as far as it will go. Then release both levers 15, 4.

(b) Next, repeat the operation of push and release of lever 15 so that the indicator 5, Fig. 1 points to the desired stitch pattern. For instance, if you want to sew stitch pattern No. 8, repeat the above operation seven times, and the indicator will stop at your desired point.

Note: Make sure that the lever 5 is pushed down or released completely.

(c) Set the stitch length control 6, Fig. 1 and the stitch width control 10, Fig. 1 to the desired points. Then start sewing.

(d) In case the twin needle is used, bring the lever 7, Fig. 1 downward as far as it will go, so that the indicator 6 may not move beyond "4".

Note: Be sure to press down the lever 7 completely when using the twin needle. IF THIS WARNING IS IGNORED, THE NEEDLE WILL HIT THE SIDE OF THE NEEDLE PLATE AND BREAK.

SINGLE NEEDLE ZIGZAG STITCH PATTERNS

(Use only Pattern No. A)

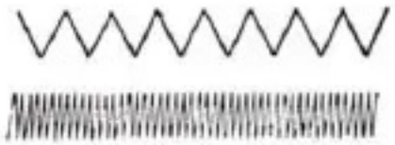
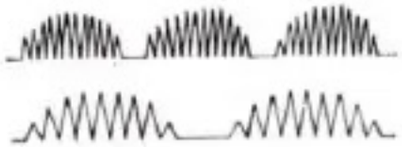
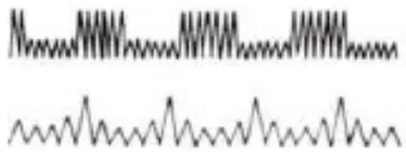
Patterns	Stitch Length	Stitch Width Control
	Long Short	Any point from 1 to 6.
	Long Short	Gradually move from 0 to 6, and return to 0. (Repeat)
	Long and Short (Repeat)	Any point from 1 to 6.
	Long Short	Zigzag width can be regulated by stitch width control. Turn the control quickly in alternate positions.

Fig. 30

NOTE: By using pattern No. A decorative stitches of ordinary zigzag machines can be made. This is one of the special features of this machine.

TWIN NEEDLE ZIGZAG STITCH PATTERNS

(Use only Pattern No. A)

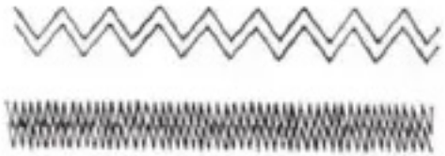
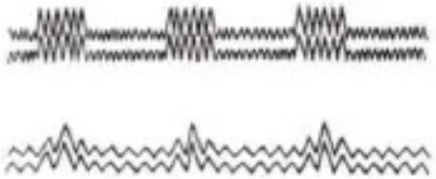
Patterns	Stitch Length	Stitch Width Control
	Long Short	Any point from 1 to 4.
	Short	Gradually move from 0 to 4.
	Long and Short (Repeat)	Any point from 1 to 4.
	Long Short	Zigzag width can be regulated by stitch width control. Turn quickly the control alternately.

Fig. 31

NOTE: While zigzag stitching is being performed with a twin needle, the twin needle restricting lever must always be lowered to the bottom, so that the stitch width control cannot be turned beyond "4" in the red area. IF THIS WARNING IS IGNORED, THE NEEDLE WILL HIT THE SIDE OF THE NEEDLE PLATE AND BREAK.

SINGLE NEEDLE STITCH PATTERNS

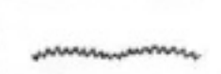
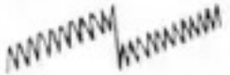
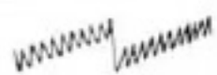
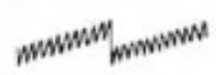
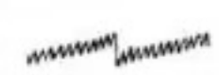
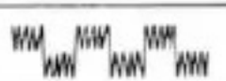
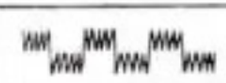
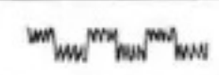
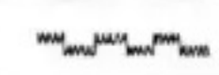
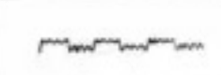
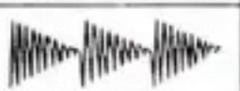
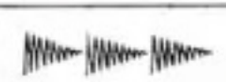
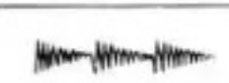
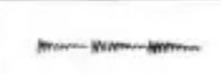
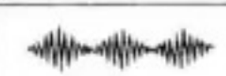
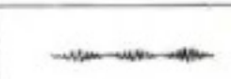
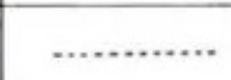
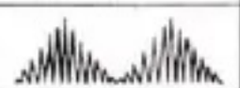
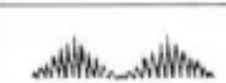
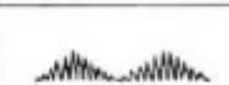
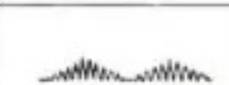
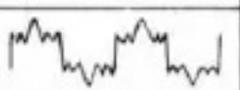
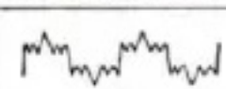
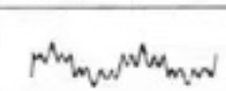
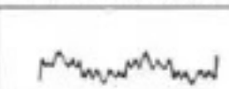
	Stitch Width Control						
PATTERN No.	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
A							

Fig. 32

NOTE : Variations of the above patterns can be made by adjusting the stitch length control.

TWIN-NEEDLE STITCH PATTERNS

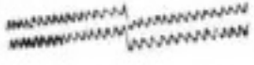
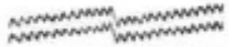
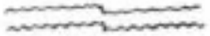
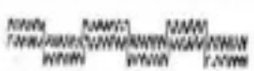
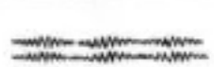
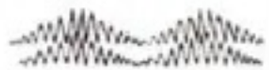
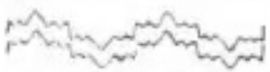
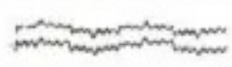
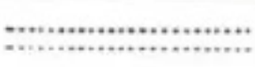
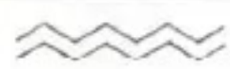
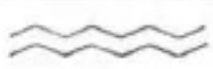
	Stitch Width Control						
PATTERN No.	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	Cannot be used	Cannot be used					
2	〃	〃					
3	〃	〃					
4	〃	〃					
5	〃	〃					
6	〃	〃					
7	〃	〃					
8	〃	〃					
9	〃	〃					
A	〃	〃					

Fig. 33

HOW TO USE ACCESSORIES

MAKING BUTTONHOLES

A buttonhole can easily be made in any length within the range of limited widths.

To establish the correct length buttonhole required add 1/8 inch to the cutting space for bar tacks.

To obtain the length of the cutting space, the opening through which the button passes, is measured by adding the width (A) and thickness (B) of the button. (Fig. 35)

Mark the beginning and end of the buttonhole on fabric with a basting line or tailors chalk.

Make one on scrap fabric following directions below to be sure machine adjustments are correct.

Fig. 34

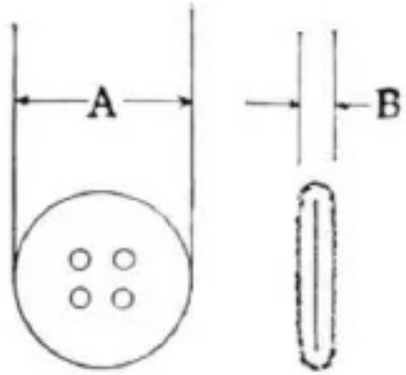


Fig. 35

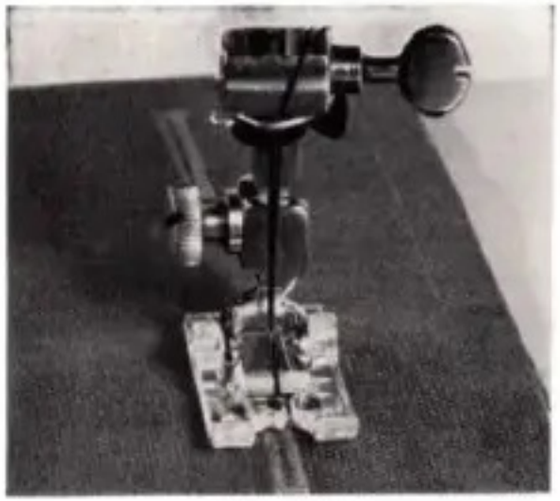


Fig. 36

(1) Replace presser foot with special purpose buttonhole foot. It provides maximum visibility and allows closely spaced stitches to feed evenly. (Fig. 34)

(2) Set stitch width control to suit material being sewn or width of button hole desired.

(3) Set stitch length indicator at number 0.5 between 0 and 1.

(4) Set pattern indicator at number A position for bar tack of buttonhole. Lower needle carefully into the mark on fabric indicating the end of the buttonhole. Lower presser foot. Sew 4 or 5 stitches bar tack. Too many stitches sewn at this point will cause problems with the feeding of the material (Pile up). Stop machine.

(5) With needle out of the cloth push pattern selector lever to move pattern indicator to the number B position. Sew left hand side of buttonhole. (Forward stitching)

(6) With needle out of the cloth push lever to move indicator to the number C position. Sew 4or 5 stitches. (Bar tack)

(7) With needle out of the cloth push lever to move indicator to the number D position. Sew right hand side of buttonhole. (Reverse stitching)

PATTERN INDICATOR SETTING

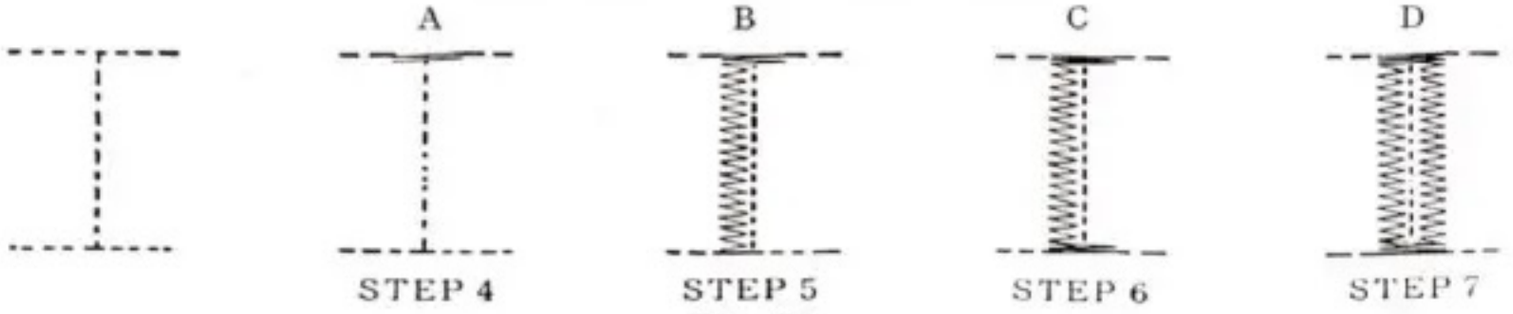


Fig. 67

Slit the buttonhole between the two rows of stitching with the buttonhole cutter or seam ripper. Be careful not to cut the stitching or the bar tacks.

If you plan to make buttonhole on sheer or soft material, place tarlatan or paper under fabric, which can be torn away. After stitching.

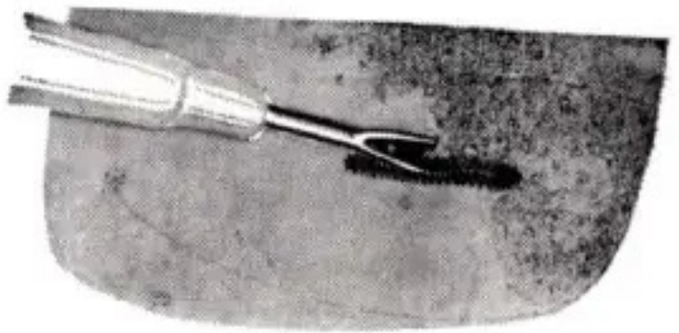


Fig. 38

SEWING ON BUTTONS

Fig. 39

(1) Remove presser foot and replace with special purpose button sewing foot. (Fig. 39)

(2) Set drop feed lever "DOWN" position.

(3) Set stitch width control at "0" and pattern indicator at number A.

(4) Place the button so that this left hole comes directly under the needle. Then gently lower the presser foot.

(5) Set the stitch width control (produce a zigzag stitch) until the needle goes through the right hand hole of the button. Turn the hand wheel slowly by hand to be sure the needle clears both holes in the button. Correct width if necessary.

(6) When needle goes into the center of each hole, run the machine at a medium speed, making five or six stitches, stopping with the needle in the left hole.

Fig. 40

(7) To lock the zigzag stitch and prevent ravelling, return the stitch width control to "0" and take a few stitches in the same hole. If you wish, you may place a rounded toothpick over the button between the two holes, and sew button to fabric in the regular way. Remove the toothpick and wind thread under button forming a shank. Fasten.

Apply the above method to sew on buttons with four holes, hooks, snaps, etc..

If a four hole button is to be sewn follow the same procedure above for the two hole button.

Now lift presser foot slightly and move fabric to permit stitching the remaining two holes.

Hooks, snaps, etc., are sewn to the fabric with the same procedure as for sewing the two hole button.

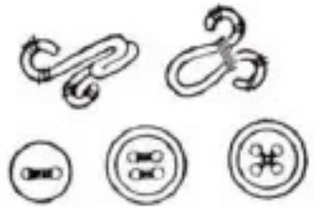


Fig. 41

EMBROIDERING WITH A HOOP

It is easy to follow a stamped design or to work free hand when embroidering or monogramming. Release the pressure from the foot by pressing down the snap lock on the darner release. Set the drop feed lever "DOWN" position.

Fig. 42

Stretch the fabric in an embroidery hoop, and place under the needle after removing the presser foot. Set the stitch width at the size you prefer and lower the presser bar lifter. Then operate the machine at a rather high speed while moving the hoop slowly with both hands. Work carefully and be sure to keep fingers out of the path of the needle.

Should you encounter skipped stitches the fabric is not stretched tight enough or darning spring is needed

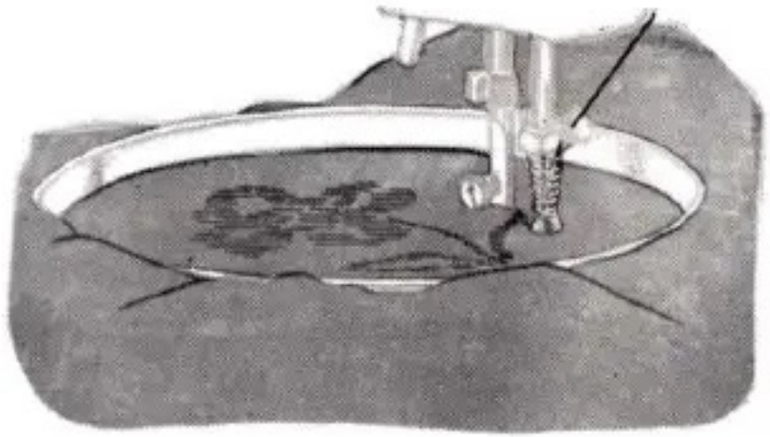


Fig. 43

BLIND STITCH HEM

Fig. 44

Use standard Zigzag foot. (Fig. 44)

Set stitch length control at number 3 or 4.

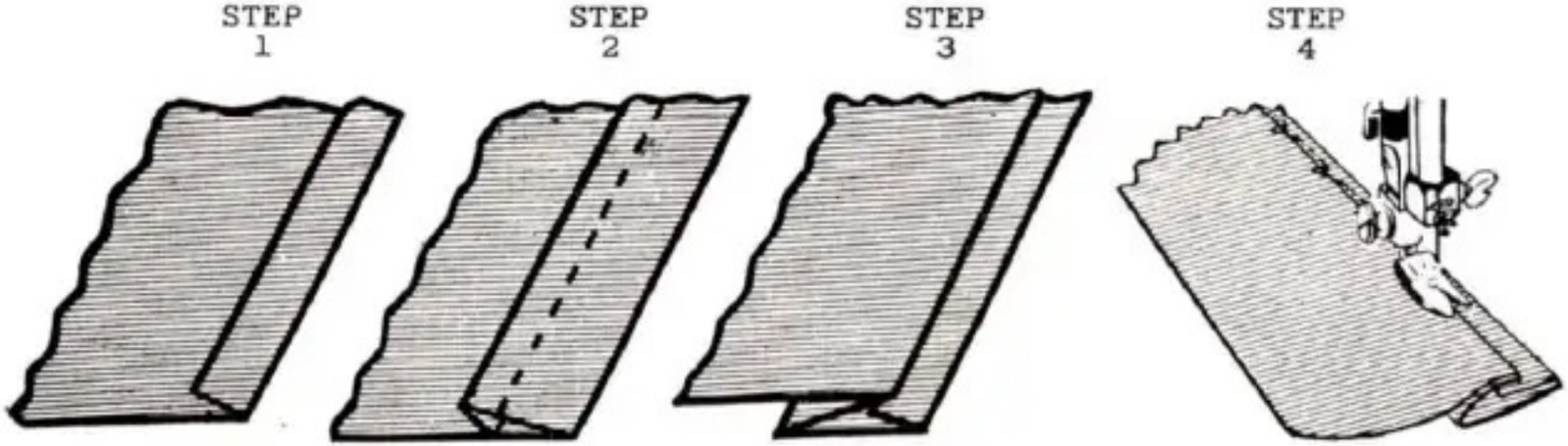
Set pattern indicator at number 1.

Zigzag stitch width to suit material being sewn.

The lower the number, the smaller the sidewise stitch.

Blind stitch hems provide a durable hem finish that is almost invisible and comparable to hand sewing.

Prepare the garment in the same manner as for hand hemming.



Step 1. If hem with folded edge is used, make first fold 3/8" deep.

Step 2. Turn hem the depth desired and baste 1/4" from upper edge. Press into place.

Step 3. Fold hem back toward right side of garment leaving 1/4" extended.

Step 4. Place garment under presser foot and sew blind hem.

NARROW HEMMER

With needle at its highest position replace regular presser foot with narrow hemmer (Fig. 45) being sure to tighten it securely in place. Set pattern indicator at 9 position, and stitch width control to 6 for straight stitched hem or at number 3 for zigzag stitched hem. Set stitch length control to suit.

Fig. 45

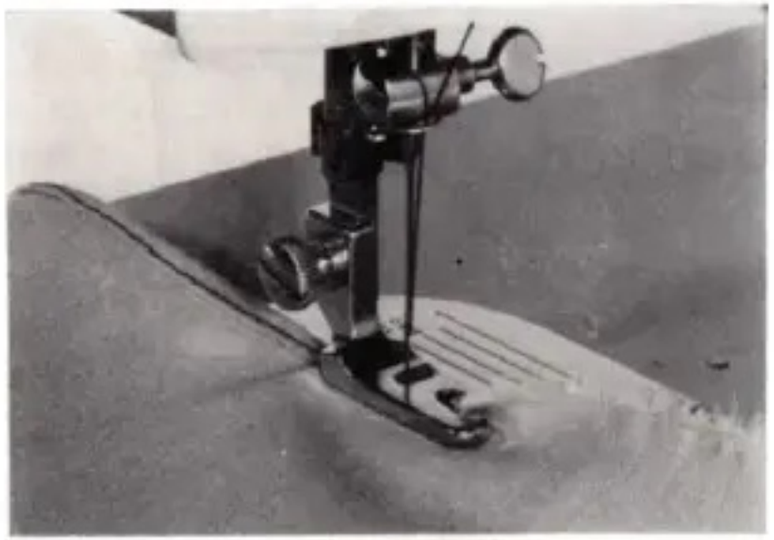


Fig. 46

For general hemming, cut the right corner of the material to be sewn diagonally, and prepare the material so that it can be rolled easily. Then insert it into the scroll of hemmer. Pull out the material to the point just beneath the needle, so that it can continue being rolled in the scroll. Then lower the presser bar and sew 2 or 3 stitches slowly and carefully, holding the beginning of the hem between your right thumb and forefinger and sew in order that the edge of material can be scrolled nicely by adjusting, and the sewing result will be as given in the illustration. Be careful not to feed too much or too little material into the hemmer. (Fig. 46)

When hemming and sewing on lace is required in one operation, proceed to make a hem in the same manner as explained above. Insert edge of lace or trimming (be sure the right side is down) into the slot on the right side of the hemmer. Make sure that the needle pierces it close to the edge just above the turned edge of the hem. Begin to stitch, leading the lace edge into the hemmer's slot with the right hand while guiding the material being hemmed into the scroll of hemmer with the left hand. To apply lace in the "French Manner", insert the fabric to be hemmed as for plain hemming, with the right side up. Insert the lace from the left, with the right side down, and put it on top of the fabric. Then put the lace and fabric combined into the hemmer and the hem ca n be made to enclose the lace edge in one stitching. (Fig. 47)

Fig. 47

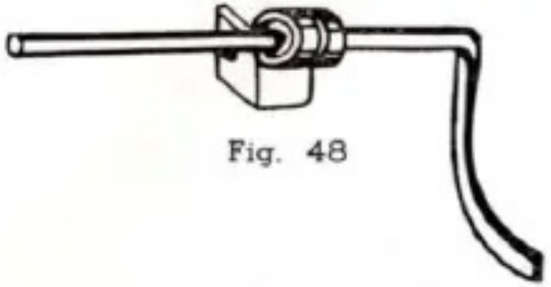
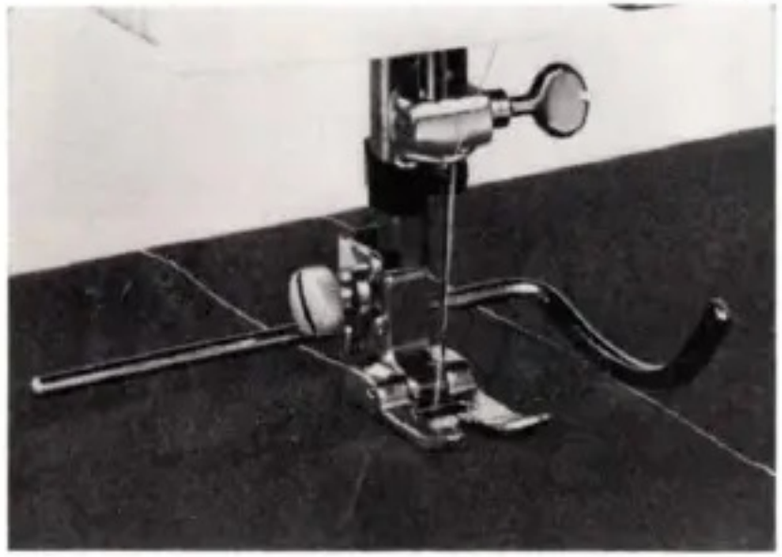


Fig. 48

QUILTING GUIDE

Use this guide for making parallel rows of straight or decorative stitching. Attach standard presser foot. Slip U shaped holder on guide under presser foot thumb screw from the back and tighten screw (Fig.48). Adjust the curved bar for the distance desired between rows of stitches and set so it presser slightly on the fabric. By letting the guide ride on the previous stitching line, successive rows will be an equal distance apart. (Fig. 49)

Fig. 49



SEAM GAUGE ON CLOTH GUIDE

Use the seam gauge as a guide for straight seams and even rows of top stitching along edge of fabric. (Fig. 52)

Fasten Gauge (Fig. 50) with accompanying screw (Fig. 51) in threaded hole in bed of machine. Adjust to desired width.

Fig. 50

Fig. 51

THE ADJUSTABLE CORDING AND ZIPPER FOOT

This attachment is used to make and insert covered cording, and to sew in zippers. Loosen thumb screw to slide foot to either right or left of needle.

Fig. 53

CORDING. Fold bias strip of fabric over cord. Loosen thumb screw and set foot so needle is centered in needle hole. Machine baste cord in place (Fig. 53)

To sew covered cord to material, reset adjustable foot so needle stitches closer to cord, and on edge of base fabric.

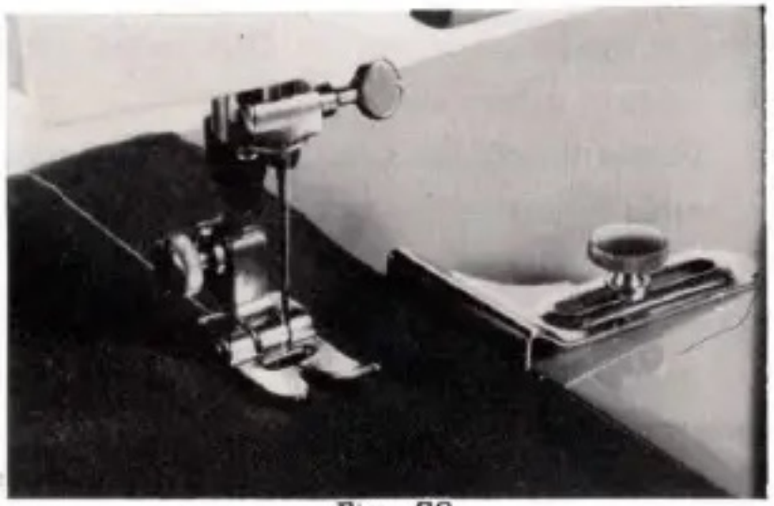


Fig. 52

SEWING IN ZIPPER

Loosen thumb screw and slide foot so needle enters center of needle hole. Guide metal of zipper along edge of foot (Fig. 54). Stitching should be close to zipper to allow easy opening and closing. Adjust to sew from either right or left side, which ever is more convenient.

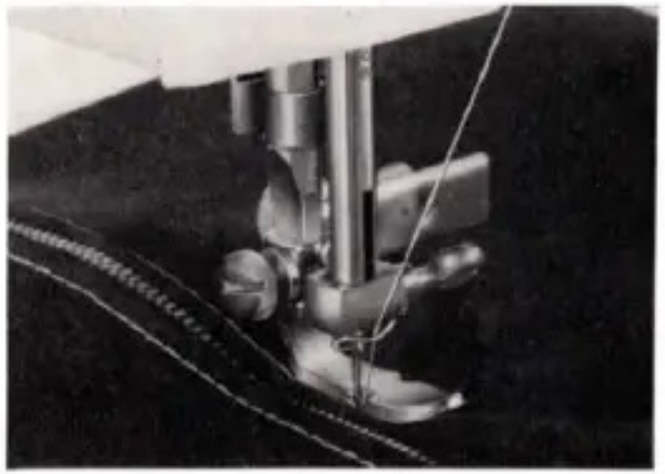


Fig. 54

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF YOUR MACHINE

HOW TO OIL YOUR MACHINE

Your machine should be oiled occasionally to keep it operating smoothly. How often depends on the amount of sewing you do.

Before oiling the upper part of the sewing unit at points indicated by arrows in Fig. 55, turn hand wheel toward you until the take-up lever is at its lowest point.

Avoid over-oiling. Only a drop is needed at each point.

To oil parts under the bed of the machine, tip the unit back on its hinges and apply a drop of oil at each point indicated in Fig. 56.

To oil moving parts inside the face plate, which only rarely require oiling, open plate and oil at spots indicated in Fig. 57.

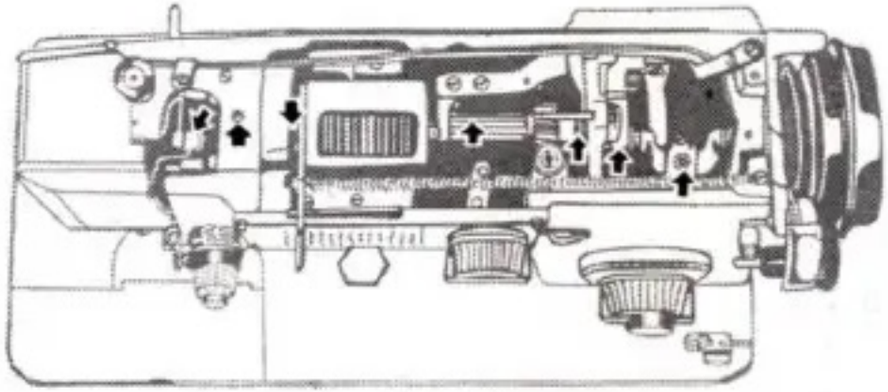


Fig. 55

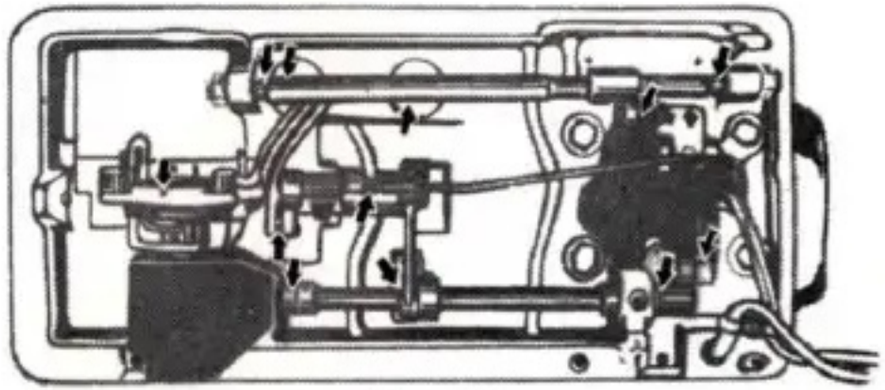


Fig. 56

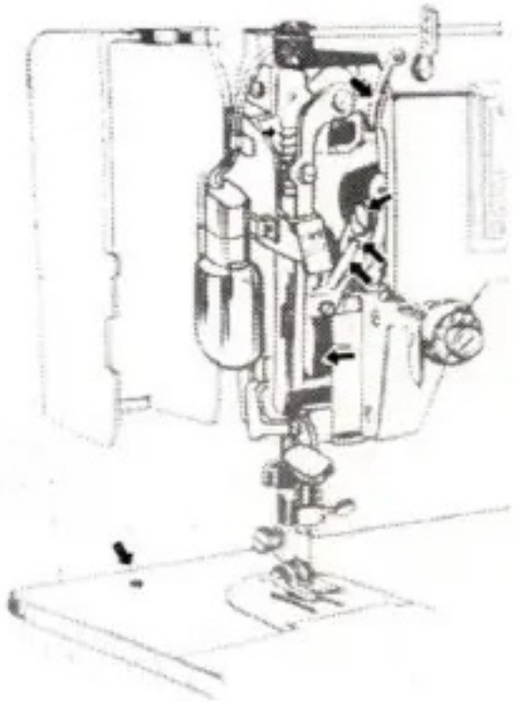


Fig. 57

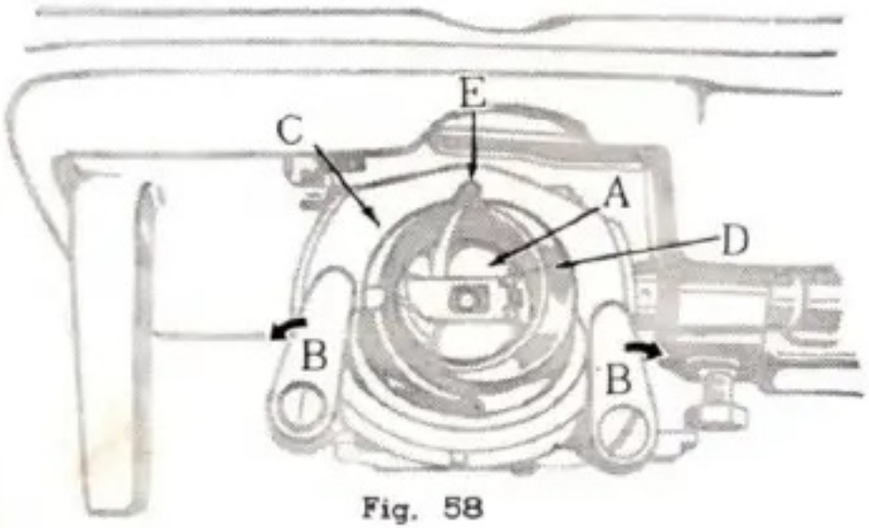


Fig. 58

CLEANING AND OILING THE SHUTTLE

The stitch forming mechanise occasionally becomes clogged with loose threads and lint.

This will interfere with the efficient operation of the machine. Cleaning and removal of the lint will safeguard the performance. To remove the shuttle assembly, proceed as follows :

1. Turn the hand wheel until the needle reaches its highest position. Tilt head back on its hinges.
2. Remove bobbin case (A) Fig. 58.
3. Turn the two shuttle race cover clamps (B) outward and remove the shuttle race cover (C) and shuttle hook. (D)
4. Clean the shuttle race, the shuttle, and shuttle race cover by removing all threads, lint, etc.
5. Apply a drop of oil with finger tip to outer edge of shuttle.

When the cleaning has been completed, proceed as follows to replace the shuttle assembly :

1. Turn the hand wheel until the needle reaches its highest position.
2. Place shuttle hook, (D), against shuttle driver and adjust into position.
3. Replace shuttle race cover, (C), fitting pin at lower edge into notch, and lock into position with shuttle race cover clamps, (B), making certain the clamps

have been snapped securely into position.

4. Put bobbin into bobbin case.
5. Put the bobbin case into the shuttle race, fitting tongue into notch (E) of race cover.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

If motor belt is too tight or too loose, adjust same as follows:

Loosen motor bracket screw (30) and move adjusting lever (31) UP for loosening tension and DOWN for tightening tension of the motor belt.

A loosen tension of the belt causes motor belt to slip; too tight a tension of the belt disturbs the smooth running of the machine.

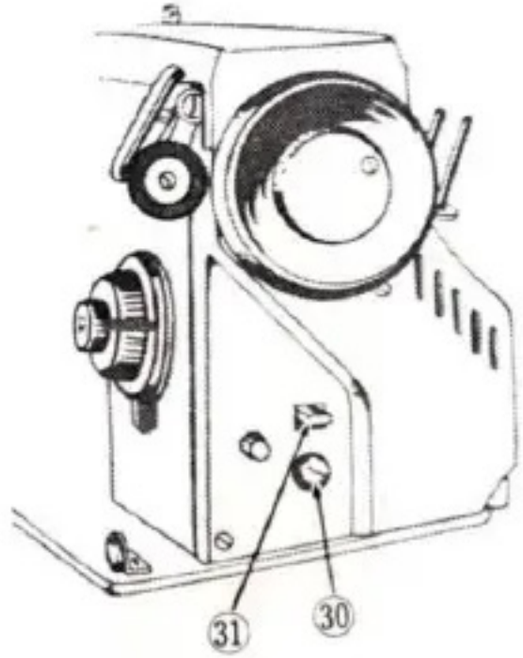


Fig. 59

HOW REPLACE THE LIGHT BULB

(1) Open the face plate (①, Fig. 60) and remove the bulb cover ②.
(2) Lift the lamp lifter ③.
(3) Then unscrew bulb and insert new one. For long life and correct size, be sure it is a genuine spare part.
(4) Replace the bulb cover ②.

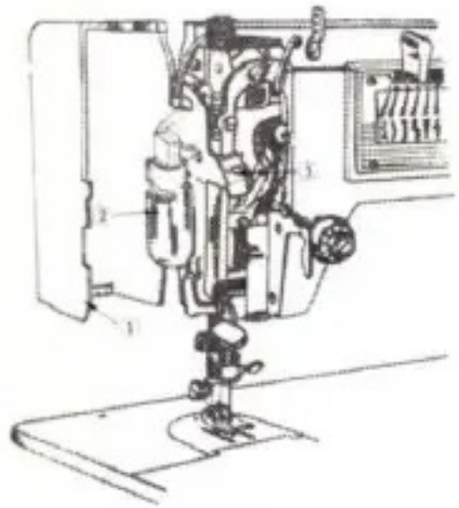


Fig. 60

ACCESSORIES

1. Accessories Box
2. Ripper (Buttonhole Cutter)
3. Small Driver
4. Large Driver
5. Bobbins
6. Package of Needle (Single Needle)
7. Package of Needle (Twin Needle)
8. Plastic Oiler (Sealed and Filled)
9. Felt Washers for Spool Pin
10. Quilting Guide
11. Cloth Guide and Thumb Screw
12. Needle Plate for Straight Stitch
13. Straight Stitch Presser Foot
14. Embroidery Spring
15. Button Sewing Foot
16. Buttonhole Foot
17. Narrow Hemmer Foot
18. Zipper Foot

CHECK UP FOR SMOOTH SEWING

Although your sewing machine is designed for maximum efficiency, should any of the following difficulties occur they can be remedied with minor adjustments.

Upper Thread Breaks———

Be sure needle is inserted properly.
Check on correct way to thread machine.
Use correct needle size for thread.
Do not have upper tension too tight.

Lower Thread Breaks———

Check correct method of threading bobbin case.
Be sure lower tension is not too tight.

Needle Breaks———

Do not tug or pull on the fabric while sewing as this will bend and eventually break the needle.
Be sure presser foot is firmly attached to bar.

Skipped Stitches———

Do not use a blunt or bent needle.
Insert needle correctly.
Use correct needle size for thread.
Be sure pressure on foot is sufficient when sewing heavy fabrics.

Stitches Loop———

Make sure tensions are properly balanced and that machine is threaded correctly.

Machine Binds———

Clean thread, dust and lint from hook, shuttle and race.
It condition continues, it may be that the machine is gummy with oil. Apply kerosene to oil holes, run rapidly for a while, and wipe dry. Then lubricate again with fine sewing machine oil.

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